



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

rid of them, and the inspector must then carry out under the owner's eyes all measures necessary to rid the locality of mosquito-breeding places.

The mayor of Scranton appointed a sanitary inspector, and I accompanied him and showed him the breeding places of *Stegomyia* and the method of getting rid of them.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

MICHIGAN.—Month of May, 1906. The total number of deaths reported to the Department of State for the month of May was 3,027, a decrease of 70 from April, but an increase of 327 over the number returned for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The death rate was 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 14.6 for the preceding month.

By ages there were 545 deaths of children under one year, 215 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 890 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 211; other forms of tuberculosis, 42; typhoid fever, 27; diphtheria and croup, 34; scarlet fever, 21; measles, 40; whooping cough, 55; pneumonia, 275; meningitis, 50; cancer, 156; accidents and violence, 174.

Grand Rapids.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths 120, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 440,000. Total number of deaths 699, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 8, measles 14, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 9, and 76 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 33, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 151; white, 62; colored, 89, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Month of May, 1906. Total number of deaths, 130; white, 65; colored, 65, including measles 1, whooping cough 7, and 25 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 345,000. Total number of deaths 418, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 50 from tuberculosis.